

41638 to 41672—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. H. M. Curran.)

41669. "(No. 65.) Var. *Para*, called *Maranhão*. Probably the same as Nos. 62 and 63 [S. P. I. Nos. 41666 and 41667], though preferred by certain planters. Large perfect fruits selected by Col. Manoel Couros from trees on his plantation were the sources of these seeds."

41670. "(No. 66.) Var. *Para*. See No. 65 [S. P. I. No. 41669] for description."

41671. *VIGNA SESQUIPEDALIS* (L.) Fruwirth. Fabaceæ.

(*Dolichos sesquipedalis* L.)

Yard-long bean.

"(No. 57.) Yard-long bean; a climbing variety with edible pods. A rapid grower, said to fruit in 30 days. Rio Contas, Bahia, Brazil."

41672. *CITRUS AURANTIUM* L. Rutaceæ.

Sour orange.

"Wild or *Bello* orange. The common orange of clearings. Seeds distributed by birds. A common form in all regions of South America where oranges are grown. A small vigorous tree, practically free from disease. Fruits at an early age and bears an immense crop of dark rust-red perfect oranges. The skins are thick, and they separate from the pulp as easily as those of the mandarin. The pulp is fine grained, very juicy, and with only a slightly bitter taste (in this specimen). Many people prefer this to the sweet orange. To me, it is one of the most refreshing fruits I know. It should prove a good stock for budding, and may prove useful in developing a new variety of table orange."

41673 to 41678.

From India. Presented by Mr. A. C. Hartless, superintendent, Government Botanic Gardens, Seharunpur, at the request of Mr. A. Howard, Imperial Economic Botanist, Pusa. Received December 30, 1915. Quoted notes by Mr. Hartless, except as otherwise indicated.

41673 to 41676. *RUBUS* spp. Rosaceæ.

Collected at Darjiling.

41673. *RUBUS NIVEUS* Thunb.

(*Rubus lasiocarpus* Smith.)

41674. *RUBUS ALPESTRIS* Blume.

41675. *RUBUS CALYCINUS* Wallich.

41676. *RUBUS PEDUNCULOSUS* Don.

(*Rubus niveus* Wallich, not Thunb.)

"A deciduous shrub, with very stout, erect, biennial stems 1 to 1½ inches thick and in vigorous plants 4 to 6 yards high, covered with a thick velvety down and sprinkled over with minute prickles. Leaves 6 to over 12 inches long, composed of three to five leaflets. Flowers white or pale pink, one-half inch across, the petals shorter than the sepals. Fruits blue-black, small. Native of west and central China, whence it was introduced about 1901; the species had, however, been known to botanists as far back as 1825 from plants growing on the Himalayas. The Chinese plants are chiefly remarkable for their vigor; Mr. Wilson states that it is occasionally 20 feet high. It is the most robust of all the Rubi; hardy in Britain, as